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of these 55 are reproductions of the designs of ancient vase-paintings (mostly Athenian) taken from a number of sources. There is probably no other book of this size where the reader can so well enjoy the study of these beautiful and suggestive works of art. For this alone Professor Fairbanks deserves the thanks of teachers and students in colleges and secondary schools. The book contains also many lists which should be helpful to students, e. g. the names and locations of the statues in antiquity of all the principal deities, the names and attributes of the Muses, the epithets of Apollo in his various aspects, etc.

The volume is well printed with variety of type, and concludes with a copious *Index Nominum* (for which a guide to pronunciation is provided), and with genealogical tables of the Olympian Gods, the Family of Inachus, and the Descendants of Hellen.

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THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

held an unusually successful meeting in conjunction with the Archaeological Institute of America, at the University of Chicago, Friday, Dec. 27, to Monday, Dec. 30th last. The programme suffered, indeed, by the sudden death of Prof. Warren, of Harvard, and by the absence of several others who were unable to attend the meeting. But the sessions of the two societies did not conflict, and some elements of confusion were thus eliminated. The papers ranged, as usual, over a wide field—metrical studies by Professors Shorey of Chicago and Fitz-Hugh of Virginia, grammatical researches by Professor Allen of Illinois University, Professor Harry of Cincinnati and Dr. Flickinger of the Northwestern University; discussions of Mss. from Egypt by Professors G. F. Moore of Harvard and Sanders of Michigan; critical notes by Professor Bonner of Michigan; on the theatre as a political factor at Rome in the time of the republic, by Professor Abbott of Chicago; on Chaucer's Knight, and possible sources of his adventures, by Professor Manly of Chicago; on stoning among Greeks and Romans, by Dr. Pease of Harvard; on Photius' criticism of the Attic Orators, by Professor Van Hook of Princeton.

The question of adopting a proposed form of constitution which would have established local sections, with biennial meetings of the general society, was discussed at length, but it was voted to retain the present organization.

A resolution was adopted expressing the interest of the Association in the endeavors to obtain uniform classical entrance requirements for college, with due announcement of the particular texts required for the next few years (as with the Rhodes examinations), but with increased emphasis upon translation at sight.

Professor Bennett of Cornell was elected President of the Association, which will probably hold its next meeting at Toronto.

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THE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

In the last days of December the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Philological Association, gathered in joint session at the University of Chicago, held one of the most interesting and enjoyable meetings of recent years. As might be expected, the majority of the members in attendance came from the institutions of the Middle West, though the parts of the country most remote from the place of meeting were not without representation, for Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Johns Hopkins, George Washington, Virginia and other Eastern universities sent delegations, and Prof. H. R. Fairclough of Leland Stanford brought greetings from the Philological Association and Archaeological Societies of the Pacific Coast. Several who had promised to take part in the programme were missed from the meeting, in particular Professor Minton Warren of Harvard, who died on November 26, and Professor Thomas D. Seymour of Yale, who was prevented from being present by serious illness, to which he has since succumbed. Appropriate resolutions were passed in both cases.

The meeting of Monday morning, December 30, gained especial interest from the presence of the well-known English archaeologist and explorer, Mr. D. G. Hogarth, who lectured on Early Temples of Ephesus. He has recently completed the exploration of the temple precinct of the Ephesian Artemis on behalf of the British Museum. Full details of this most interesting and important exploration will soon be accessible in Mr. Hogarth's book on the subject, which is now coming from the press¹.

At the same meeting Professor Henry N. Sanders of the University of Michigan described four Greek manuscripts of parts of the Bible, which were recently brought from Egypt by Mr. Charles L. Freer of Detroit. This discovery has been so widely reported in the daily press that it seems unnecessary to give a detailed account of it here. The manuscripts are undoubtedly genuine, of early date (fifth and sixth century), are carefully written in uncial characters, and furnish a text which critics must hereafter take into account. The chief interest at present centers around the new paragraph following Mark xvi.14, a part of which was translated by St. Jerome in the fourth century. It is not often that an American scholar has the opportunity to make the first report on a discovery of such value and general interest, and the final publication of the results of Professor Sanders' investigations will be eagerly awaited.

¹ For a summary of his lecture, see *The Classical Weekly*, p. 102.